

VICTORIES ALLIES DRIVING ENEMY BACK;
GERMAN U-BOAT DESTROYS BARGES AND TUGFOUR SHELLS
ARE DROPPED
ON SHORE BY
HUNSEA WOLF

No Lives Lost and Only Two Men Injured. Cape Cod Dwellers Witness Most Thrilling War Spectacle

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
ORLEANS, Mass., July 21.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod today, sank three barges, set a fourth and then tugs on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat causing her to submerge for only a moment to reappear and resume firing.

The crews of the tow, numbering 41 and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shell fire in lifeboats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously. This happened to be John Botovitch, an Austrian, of the tug crew. His right arm was torn away near the shoulder by a shell fragment.

Attacked Without Warning
The barges, in tow of the tug Perth Amboy of the Lubet Valley railroad, were bound from Gloucester for New York. One was loaded with stone but the others were light being on their return trip after bringing coal to New England.

The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the German gunners permitted the escape of the crews.

The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coast guard station at the tip of the cape. The firing brought thousands to the beach. The flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly seen. Danger was not thought of until a shell whirled over the heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sands of the beach.

Sleeping When U-Boat Approached
The survivors with the exception of two injured, were taken to the Orleans coast guard station, communication with which by telephone under navy regulations was not permitted. No information could be obtained from official sources on the cape. Botovitch and another man from one of the barges, both of whose arms had been injured, were removed to a private hospital. Later Botovitch was taken to Boston.

Some of the survivors who were sleeping when the U-boat appeared, came ashore in night clothing.

The tug, with her four barges in line, was puffing along leisurely two miles from shore at 11 o'clock this morning when the U-boat of an estimated length of 400 feet, rose suddenly one mile seaward and trained her guns on the tow. A moment later a shell struck the second barge amidships. The tug craft doubled up and sank so quickly that her crew barely had time to lower their small boats.

Rain of Shells Drop on Vessels
The first shot was followed by a rain of shells that dropped on and all about the tug and her barges. A lucky shot next sank the last barge. Meanwhile hits on the tug had set her afire but she stood by her barges to the finish. The third barge in line, the smallest of all, proved a hard mark and the German gunners occupied half an hour in disposing of her.

By this time the firing had alarmed the whole cape and cries for assistance were sent broadcast. No American warships appeared to be in the vicinity and the exhibit of German gunnery was on methodically. Two hydroplanes rose from the station at Chatham and flying low, darted toward the enemy as though to attack. It could not be seen that they dropped any bombs but the Germans evidently anticipated an attack from the air for they stopped firing and elevated their guns against the hydro-airplanes. They did not fire, however, and a moment later submergence.

Submarine Renders Attack
The planes circled about where the enemy was last seen and then turned their noses toward their station. Scarcely had they reached shore when the U-boat reappeared and resumed her attack on the tug and the one light barge remaining afloat. Both the tug and this barge were in flames and were held where they were by the sunken barges, one of which with a load of stone, made an effective anchor.

When the firing began the crews lost no time in abandoning the tow. Each of the four barges had one small boat intended to carry only five persons and all the craft were greatly overloaded. In addition the occupants were exposed to constant danger from shell fire. Several merchant craft were in the vicinity and regardless of the menace to themselves and others, the crews of the towed the small boats to shore. The men of the Perth Amboy who stood by their ship until it was ablaze from bow to stern, were taken off by lifeboats from the coast guard station.

Driven Off By Hydro-airplanes
The U-boat was still trying to find vulnerable spots in the Perth Amboy and the remaining barge when the hydro-airplanes again approached. At sight of the planes the submarine again submerged and did not reappear.

The three women and five children did not suffer physical harm though one of the women, who had been making her first trip to sea, fainted after she had been placed in a small boat. Among the children was an 11-year-old boy who at the first sign of bat-

ARMY AND MARINE
CORPS CASUALTY
LIST TOTALS 12,716

Names of Several Texas Soldiers Appear Among Those Who Have Fallen On the Field In France

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, July 21.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas increased 982 during the week compared with 647 the previous week, and aggregate 12,716 with the inclusion of today's army list of 199 and the marine corps list of 26.

While the week's totals were the largest, it is unlikely that casualties the heavy fighting in which American troops have been participating since last Monday are included in the totals. In the 12,716 casualties, total deaths, including 291 men lost at sea, men killed in action, of wounds, disease, accident and other causes, numbered 5,100—army men, 4,421; marines 679. The wounded aggregated 6,941—army men, 5,817; marines, 1,124. Those missing including prisoners, total 675—army men, 582; marines, 93.

Of the week's increase 781 were army men and 292 marines. Killed in action and other deaths numbered 427 compared with 258 the previous week; the wounded numbered 465, compared with 397 the previous week, and the missing and prisoners 91, compared with 81 the previous week.

In the list was Private Elias Barnes of New Boston, Texas, and James A. Seaman, Alton, Texas.

The list also shows Enoch R. Hale of Corrigan, Texas, was killed in action.

Killed In Action
Captain Arthur F. Moseley, Freeport, Ill.; Sergeant Walter E. Scroggins, Eldorado, Ill.; Corporals Albert Diamond, Cleveland, O.; Charles A. Schick, Philadelphia; Privates Frank Alver, Oxford, Ind.; Edward A. Anderson, Woodstock, N. Y.; Ralph D. Boone, Greencastle, Ind.; Israel B. Bryant, Shelton Mills, Me.; Augusto Capotosto, New York; Thomas F. Carabine, Fall River, Mass.; Homer Nicholas, McMillan, N. Y.; Charles S. Darr, Marvell, Ark.; David Dickie, Lonsdale, R. I.; Earl W. Douglass, Redlands, Cal.; Earl M. Faulkner, Everett, Wn.; Phillip Gordon, Chicago; Robert E. Jordan, Belleville, Kan.; Mack Gow, Duncan, Okla.; Carmelo Cutella, Flushing, N. Y.; John J. Hanrahan, New York; Edward A. Hansen, Brooklyn; Daniel Hibbard, Laporte, Ind.; William D. Hunter, Johnston, Pa.; Roy Kennedy, Frankfort, Ky.; Patrick McDermott, New York; John McLean, Ashburn, Ga.; John McNeil, New York; William C. March, Liscomb, Iowa; August C. Melner, St. Louis; Lawrence P. Petty, Trough, S. C.; Benj. Reed, Marapan, Mass.; George Reindorf, Woodstock, N. Y.; George Rothenberg, New York; Marlin Sanders, McKinney, N. D.; Harry L. Schneider, New York; Pete Semelovos, Dodgen, N. D.; Harold C. Skinner, McMillan, N. Y.; William D. Simpson, Sank; John Sullivan, New York; Joe S. Taylor, Hasgaw Station, Tenn.; Earl A. Thomas, Williamsburg, Va.; Clarence M. Walker, Salem, Mo.; George E. Wall, Asher, Okla.

Died of Wounds
Sergeants Carroll H. Black, Lancaster, Okla.; Emil E. Gutter, New Orleans; Eugene E. Tucker, Gosport, N. Y.; John E. Gleason, Waverly, N. Y.; Privates Floyd Amos Arnold, Loudonville, Ohio; Merrill Austin, Brookfield, Mass.; Richard W. Burns, Kilgore, Tex.; Kestimer Butkevich, Bridgeport, Conn.; Hans Carlsson, Missoula, Mont.; Samuel Channe, Philadelphia; Lee J. Chestang, Mobile; George E. Coburn, Providence, R. I.; Lester J. Crane, Oceano, Wis.; John A. Dennis, Wigan, Pa.; William Dube, Lowell, Mass.; Harry W. Fassnacht, Fairmont, Neb.; Harry A. Hawes, Washington, D. C.; Lewis O. Justice, Equality, Ill.; Dudley J. Lester, Lancaster, Sank; Emil A. Lind, Boulder, Colo.; Myrel Muller, Owensburg, Ind.; Herndon Quinby, Red Creek, N. Y.; Royal A. Smith, Kennedy, N. Y.

Died of Disease
Major Morris J. Karpas, New York; Sergeant Arthur P. Kelley, Nashua, N. H.; Walter Eugene R. Tucker, Gosport, N. Y.; Privates Clarence E. Aust, Cleveland; Charles Brought, Ellettsville, Ind.; Simon Cutcavage, Shenandoah, Pa.; Frederick A. Camedon, Omaha, N. Y.; Morris Karpas, Plymouth, Wis.; E. E. Sussie, Wellsburg, N. Y.; Williams, Va.; Benjamin F. Hice, Chuckey, Tenn.; Earl P. Hicks, Houston, Texas; George L. Inman, Seneca, Neb.; Harvey Jewell, Lexington, Ga.; George H. Lettner, Lancaster, Pa.; Ralph F. MacMillan, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Sylvia Mengozzi, Orange, N. J.; Jay N. Millam, Selma, Iowa; David W. Neil, Apex, Mo.; Albert Robinson, Baltimore, Md.; Everett A. Storer, Albia, Iowa; Joseph P. Trego, Newton, Kans.; John Witkowski, Clouet, Minn.

Died of Accident
Died of airplane accident: Lieut. Eldridge W. Maynor, Oneonta, Ala.

Died from overexertion: Corporal Bugler Ernest Sutter, Milwaukee, Wis.; Privates James Bennett, Maberly, Ontario, Canada; Frank Brown, Minneapolis; Adam J. Buchbinder, Buffalo; William L. Freeman, Chickamauga, Ga.; Oliver E. Sussie, Wellsburg, N. Y.; Nicolas Tatus, North Hampton, Pa.; John Vaughan, Monze, Ind.

Severely Wounded
Severely wounded: Lieut. Charles Lewis Twiss, Shelbyville, Ill.; Sergeants Joseph P. McEntire, Burton Spa, N. Y.; Julius Rogers, Brooklyn; Corporals William Bates, Blue Mound, Ill.; William J. Borne, Newport, R. I.; Ralph L. Bryan, Cucamonga, Cal.; Charles A. Gyrnes, Brooklyn; Harry R. DeLozier, Danversville, Pa.; Frank M. Golden, Jersey City, N. J.; Walter E. Milne, Ripon, Wis.; Navler B. Humphrey, Winkfield, Ky.; Benjamin Noyd, Allerton, Mass.; Charles V. Richardson, Halsey, Neb.; Bugler Walter Gebhart, Hummelstown, Pa.; Mechanics Joseph A. Cantwell, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; John J.

CORNERSTONE OF
FARTHEST ENEMY
ADVANCE FALLS

Chateau Thierry Occupied By French, Germans Driven Back, Begin Retreat Under Pressure

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21.—(By The Associated Press.)—On the main battle field between the Aisne and the Marne the Germans again have been driven back a considerable distance. They have been pushed back over the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road at several points north of the Ourcq.

South of the river under the combined pressure of French troops advancing from the west and the Franco-American forces who followed the enemy across the Marne and who are now pushing him northward, the Germans fell back rapidly during the day and tonight the allies are on a line marked by the villages of La Croix, Gieselles and Epieds, which means an advance of five miles from the west and three miles from the south.

Drive Germans Before Them
Chateau Thierry, the cornerstone of the line of the farthest German advance, fell early this morning when the French occupied the city, driving the Germans before them.

The enemy has begun his retreat northward under heavy pressure from all sides. French, Americans and British all participating in the thrust which is pushing the Germans back. Where the retreat will end cannot be conjectured, as everything now depends on the will of the allied commander in chief.

The German position in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry was doomed from the moment their divisions recrossed the Marne. Franco-American troops carried out an encircling movement from the north and at the same time, which made it absolutely necessary for the army to withdraw. In the course of the night reconnaissance were effected by the French to test the strength of the Germans still in the city and shortly after dawn the allies re-occupied, became an accomplished fact.

American Artillery Efficient
These troops did not get across the Marne without hindrance as the French and American artillery kept up a steady fire. One group of American field batteries, which were engaged for 72 hours, aiming both at the banks of the Marne and the pontoons erected by the enemy across the stream. For long periods enemy troops were prevented by this fire from utilizing the pontoons, for crossing the river.

Allied troops continually harried the German infantry units which had tried for several days to ascend the Marne valley toward Epernay. The enemy was eventually forced back yesterday morning into the valley of the Marne, where he occupied a post for long, a narrow strip of ground. Here the Germans fought desperately.

Remove Big Guns
Even when they reached the northern side of the river the Germans had no peace. Shells fell upon and around their columns as they tried to reach the shelter of the valleys beyond. Their chances of obtaining supplies were meagre, for the French and American guns poured projectiles over the crests into the ravines and along the roads leading to the river.

There was some indication the Germans were removing their big guns from the northern side.

Allied troops operating along the western flank of the German salient continued to progress, making the positions of the Germans precarious. Aviators reported German troops concentrating in the hollows evidently in preparation for a fresh move to the rear in order to escape the danger of being cut off. The airman carried out their task under extreme difficulties. The wind was blowing a hurricane.

Young Roosevelt's Death Confirmed
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff bureau message, according to a Berlin dispatch. The story of the fatal encounter, as told by the Wolff bureau correspondent, follows:

"On Sunday, July 14, an American squadron of 12 battle planes was trying to break through the German defense over the Marne. In the violent combat which ensued with seven German machines, one American aviator stubbornly made repeated attacks. This culminated in a duel between him and a German non-commissioned officer, who, after a short fight, succeeded in getting good aim at his brave but inexperienced opponent, whose machine fell after a few shots near the village of Chambry, 10 kilometers north of the Marne.

"His pocket case showed him to be Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt of the aviation section of the United States

TEMPERATURE PRICE
ALREADY PAID BY
ENEMY IN DRIVE

Advancing Allies Pass Great Piles of Dead and Many Wounded Between Soissons and Chateau Thierry

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 21.—(By The Associated Press.)—German forces have already paid a terrible price in the fighting that is going on between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The advancing allied forces have passed great piles of dead and many wounded. These sufferers are cared for expeditiously.

Among the prisoners captured were a German colonel and his staff. They had taken refuge in a quarry and refused to obey a summons to come out. After efforts to induce them to surrender appeared to be wasted, hand grenades were dropped down a chimney leading into the quarry. Those unhurt, including the colonel, quickly emerged.

In the long lines of prisoners along the roads there are many expressing bewilderment. But here and there one smiles when asked: "Going to Paris?"

Foch Given Full Credit
Until late today there was little effort to bring pressure against the parts of the enemy line. Full credit is given the plan of General Foch, which already has netted magnificent results and which promises to convert the ambitious plans of the Germans into a fiasco.

The number of prisoners is being increased from these, it is learned, and the democratization of the German army is greater than suspected. Those taken by one American unit alone represent seventeen divisions. One lot of 55 captives contained men belonging to five different divisions. This fact and the stories of the prisoners indicate that the Germans have much lost in organization.

The German retreat across the Marne began on Friday under cover of a great smoke screen. At last accounts great hordes of Germans were continuing north. Organized resistance has been met with so far only at a few places.

Clear Germans Out
The district south of the Marne and east of Chateau Thierry is entirely cleared of Germans. Two badly cut up regiments were left south of the Marne in the German retreat. Allied aviators bombed the bridges across the river and their escape was impossible.

All Saturday night the allies hammered away at the widening wedge between the Germans and Paris as the French and British continued to close the pincers. Americans continuing taking prisoners and guns. Allied reinforcements are pouring in to overcome any determined resistance the Germans may attempt.

The heavy artillery of the allies continues today the clearing of districts north of the Marne. Indian scouts who were with Pershing in Mexico played a prominent part in the scout work in the river region.

Arizona Apaches Prominent
EL PASO, Tex., July 21.—Indian scouts mentioned in today's dispatches from the American army on the Marne are Apaches, recruited from the White Mountain reservation of eastern Arizona.

Many of them had been acquainted with the mountains, deserts and trails of Chihuahua since the Geronimo campaign and were obtained by General Pershing in 1916 when he went into Mexico after Francisco Villa and his followers, following the attack by Villa on Columbus, N. M.

A company of the Apaches was gathered at Fort Apache, Arizona. The men were dressed in picturesque tribal costumes and their picturesque own ponies, rode ninety miles to the Santa Fe railroad at Holbrook, Ariz., held a war dance all night and entertained the following morning for Cuernavaca, where they were given regulation army uniforms. All were provided with wrist watches which they prized very highly.

Their Work Effective
The scout company did effective work in Mexico both in trailing bandits and in engaging them when encountered. When Grig. Gen. Robert Howze in the expedition, was promoted to colonel from the lower rank, the Indians, hampered on the eagles, his insignia, from Mexican silver dollars. When the expedition came out of Mexico, the Indians, mounted on mules, received a great ovation which they received with customary stoicism.

When the expeditionary forces went to France, the Indian scouts manifested willingness to go along to hunt Germans and General Pershing took them with him.

MUNITION WORKERS MAY STRIKE
LONDON, July 21.—The ministry of munitions announced tonight that it had received word that at a mass meeting of munition workers at Birmingham today it was resolved to go on strike Wednesday night unless the embargo on skilled labor is withdrawn. The statement says the ministry is in close touch with the union leaders, both directly and through the ministry of labor.

Two Aviators Killed
FORT WORTH, Tex., July 21.—Lieut. Robert Snyder of Elmira, N. Y., and Lieut. Olaf J. Tanner of Moorhead, Minn., both of Carruthers Field, were killed when their airplane fell in a thousand foot tail spin near here today.

EL PASO REJOICES
EL PASO, Texas, June 21.—Whistles blew, bands played and a great crowd sang "The Star Spangled Banner" tonight in celebration of the Franco-American victory at Chateau Thierry. A union religious service of thanksgiving was held in Chevalier Square.

CONTINUE TO
PLAY BASEBALL
FOR PRESENT

Indications Are That Major League Magnates Will Order Suspension of Game At Meetings This Week

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
CHICAGO, July 21.—While indications tonight were that professional baseball will be suspended by major league magnates at meetings to be held this week as a result of Secretary of War Baker's decision to class baseball as non-essential under the "work or fight" regulations, orders were issued to continue play until further notice.

The American Association closed its season today and awarded the pennant to Kansas City.

American league owners, the majority of whom are said to favor closing their parks at once, will meet tomorrow at Cleveland.

National Officials Will Continue
National league officials, many of whom are said to favor continuing their schedule, will meet in Pittsburgh Tuesday. August Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati club, and chairman of the national baseball commission, told President Johnson on the long distance telephone today that it was impossible for him to reach President Tenner of the National league, but that the emergency was so great that he had called the meeting and the club owners had agreed. A previous meeting called by President Tenner was set for New York Wednesday.

President Johnson late today telegraphed all American league clubs to continue play until officially notified to quit.

To Give Players Some Notice
President Johnson said that the telegram was sent to give the players some notice but he was confident the order to stop play until further notice will be sent from Cleveland before tomorrow night. He left for Cleveland tonight.

Two games scheduled for tomorrow in Chicago between the Cincinnati and Chicago teams of the National league were cancelled late today by President Herrmann of the Cincinnati club, who explained that they were postponed games which were to have been played off on an open date. He said that he thought that the regular schedule should be carried out and that the Cincinnati team would play Boston Wednesday as scheduled.

Charles Comiskey, president of the Chicago Americans, who is spending a vacation in Wisconsin, today telegraphed that he would be unable to attend the Cleveland meeting but that he did not see how it was possible to continue the season and that he favored closing the parks at once.

Kansas City Ends Season
CHICAGO, July 21.—The Kansas City baseball team was awarded the pennant in the American Association at the close of today's games which marked the end of the 1918 season by Thomas J. Hickey, president of the league. This action followed the decision today of the club owners to close the parks immediately in response to Secretary of War Baker's interpretation of the "work or fight" order for baseball players of draft age.

The official averages of the teams after today's games follow:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Kansas City.....	44	30	.595
Indianapolis.....	42	33	.560
Indianapolis.....	41	33	.554
Louisville.....	42	36	.538
Milwaukee.....	39	34	.530
St. Paul.....	37	40	.480
Minneapolis.....	34	42	.447
Toledo.....	23	54	.299

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Manager Clarence Rowland of the Chicago American league club, tonight received a telegram here from President Johnson of the league, directing him to play all games scheduled until further notice. Johnson had announced previously that all ball parks in the league would be closed after today's games because of Secretary Baker's decision classing baseball as non-essential under the "work or fight" regulations.

BASEBALL REVIEW
NEW YORK, July 21.—Chicago and Boston held the lead in the National and American leagues, respectively. Chicago slumped badly, losing five games out of seven. Spenid pitching enabled the American league leaders to gain ground, winning six games out of seven.

Chicago Nationals split four games with Philadelphia. A season's record was made Wednesday when the teams battled 11 innings before Chicago won.

In the American league Boston's defense was penetrated only once in seven games when St. Louis won one out of four games.

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CHATEAU THIERRY
ONCE MORE TAKEN
BY FRENCH TROOPS

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

AMERICAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, July 21.—Prisoners captured by American troops in the offensive on the Aisne-Marne front up to an early hour Saturday totaled by actual count 17,000. General Pershing reported in his communiqué for yesterday received tonight by the war department. Capture of 560 guns also is announced.

Despite counter attacks and rear guard actions of a desperate nature, the American advance steadily early yesterday, says the communiqué. The towns of Courmelles, Roset St. Albin and Maubry had been entered by the Americans before 1 o'clock Saturday morning.

ITALIAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
ROME, July 21.—Franco-Italian troops again have taken up their advance in Albania. On Saturday, says the Italian war office statement today, Point Ioz, on the crest of Mali Sivoles in the bend of the Devoli river south of El Bassan was captured. Up to July 19, 2,167 prisoners and 26 guns were captured.

FRENCH
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
PARIS, July 21.—Important gains made by the French, American, Italian and British troops in the territory comprising the Soissons-Reims salient are reported in the official communication issued by the war office tonight. The heights east of Reims and Gieselles have been taken, a considerable section north of Chateau Thierry has been cleared of the Germans, and St. Euphrasie and Bouilly, southwest of Reims, have been captured.

The text of the statement reads: "The battle continues under favorable conditions along the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne. North of the Ourcq, driving back the enemy, we have progressed, fighting in the region north of Villeneuve, and on the south have advanced to the east of the general line of Tigny-Billy-Sur-Ourcq."

"South of the Ourcq we made an important advance beyond Neuilly-St. Front, occupying the heights east of La Croix and Gieselles."

"Under the double pressure of the Franco-American forces between the Ourcq and the Marne and the French units who crossed the river between Fossay and Charleville, the Germans were driven back beyond the line of Bezu-St. Germain and Mont-St. Pete."

"Chateau Thierry is widely freed to the north."

"Between the Marne and Reims the fighting was extremely violent. The British and Italian troops attacked with indefatigable energy and captured St. Euphrasie and Bouilly and made gains in the Ardre valley. Courton wood and Bois du Roc. The British took four cannons and 400 prisoners."

"Aviation July 20: Storms and low clouds hampered the work of our aviators. Eleven German machines were downed. Four British aviators have made individual raids into the battle zone and six tons of explosives were dropped on bivouacs, convoys and concentration areas of the enemy."

"Second Lieutenant Fonck downed seven machines in four days, making fifty-six machines that have been downed by this pilot."

"Belgian communication: 'There has been the usual artillery activity.'"

"Second Lieutenant of Artillery Coppens downed two enemy balloons. One airplane was downed by anti-aircraft guns."

GERMAN

BERLIN, (Via London) July 21.

"On the battlefield between the Aisne and the Marne, after a successful defense against the French, attacks have been renewed and the fighting is going on, according to the official statement issued at the war office. Southwest of Reims attacks by the enemy also failed, the statement adds."

Fresh fighting developed this evening between the Aisne and the Ourcq, according to a late German official statement.

"On the front between the Aisne and the Marne," the statement adds, "French attacks have been unsuccessful."

North of Chateau Thierry, according to the official statement issued today, the Americans suffered particularly heavy losses.

The text of the statement says: "A violent artillery duel on the Aisne was followed between Geaumont and Hamel by British infantry attacks, which we repulsed."

"Between the Aisne and the Marne the enemy yesterday sought by the employment of new divisions to bring about a decision in the battle. The enemy was repulsed, suffering heavy losses."

"The French subject peoples, Algerians, Tunisians, Moroccans and Senegals were in the thick of the fighting and bore the main burden of the struggle. Senseless battalions which were distributed among the French divisions as battering rams, stormed behind the tanks in advance of the white Frenchmen."

"Americans, including black Americans, and Englishmen and Italians, fought between the French. After two heavy days of fighting, the attacking strength of our troops again made itself

Germans Contest Ground
Stubbornly, But Practically
Sally All Their Gains
South of Marne Wiped Out

(By the Associated Press)
Victories for the allied arms are multiplying. Over the entire 60 mile front running from Soissons to Reims the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial. The Germans are giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

Further indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry by the Americans and French. Practically all the gains of the German drive south of the Marne have been blotted out.

Chateau Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops and almost simultaneously the village of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the south of the village fell into their hands.

Americans Break German Lines
Acting in harmony with the movement on Chateau Thierry, American and French troops northwest of the city broke through the German lines and at some points advanced more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken. The allies' machine guns literally moved down the Germans.

To the north along the Ourcq valley the French are making progress toward the important junction town of Nanteuil-Notre Dame, while the operations south and southeast of Soissons are keeping time with those along the other parts of the front.

British Reserves In Action
The entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops now are harassing these southern reserves. The British are making progress toward the important junction town of Nanteuil-Notre Dame, while the operations south and southeast of Soissons are keeping time with those along the other parts of the front.

Enemy's Plight Hazardous
With the capture of Chateau Thierry and the fast progress of the French and Americans eastward from the northern sectors, the plight of the Germans in the southwestern portion of the Soissons-Reims salient becomes increasingly hazardous. It is not improbable when stock is taken large numbers of prisoners and quantities of guns and war stores will be found to have been taken by the allied troops. Assistance is being rendered to the retreating Germans with their machine guns. Notable work has been done by American Indians for General Pershing's men, the aborigines taking a prominent part in characteristic western fashion in scouting in the Marne region.

Other Salients Rather Quiet
It has definitely been established that an enemy submarine is again operating in American waters. An underwater boat Sunday off Cape Cod, Mass. destroyed four barges and a tug, and dropped four shells on the mainland. Several persons afloat were injured but no one on land was harmed by the shells.

None of the other theaters except the Soissons-Reims salient is there any fighting of great moment in progress. The British in northern France and Flanders are continuing their deadly patrol encounters and taking prisoners, while the guns of both the Germans and the British are keeping up their reciprocal bombardments.

fully felt. They had accustomed themselves to the enemy methods of attack made without artillery preparation and based upon the massed employment of tanks, which at first caused them surprise.

"The fighting of yesterday ranks in achievements of leaders and troops and in its victorious results on a level with former great fighting successes which have been gained on this battlefield."

"On the heights southwest of Soissons, the attacks of the enemy against the town, which were launched after the strongest drum fire, collapsed. Led by tanks the enemy infantry started forward to the attack as many as seven times against the railroad from Soissons to Chateau Thierry, south of the Ourcq."

"Northwest of Chateau Thierry, our regiments, who during the last few weeks, have over and again been vainly attacked, yesterday also victoriously held their positions against many times repeated strong attacks by the Americans."

"The Americans have suffered especially heavy losses and during the night, undisturbed by the enemy, we withdrew our defenses in the territory north and northeast of Chateau Thierry."

"On the southern bank of the Marne, after four hours of artillery preparation and under cover of a heavy fire and with numerous tanks, the enemy made combined attacks against positions which had been evacuated by us during